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The following PROPOSALS are respectfully submitted to the Public, for the publication of

A 7598.98
COURSE OF STUDY,
OR
SYSTEM OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN
HISTORY:

WITH THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF
LOGIC, RHETORIC, CRITICISM, GEOMETRY,
AND
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

WRITTEN FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF
THE PRINCE OF PARM A,
BY THE
ABBE DE CONDILLAC.

NOW FIRST TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH,
BY ROBERT HERON.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by R. Morison & Son, Perth,
the Publishers, and on their account by

W. Creech, G. Mudie, P. Hill, J. & J. Fairbairn, and N. R. Cheyne, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith; Braith & Reid, Glasgow; J. Burnet, and A. Brown, Aberdeen, and the other Booksellers in Scotland; W. Charnley, Newcastle; Wilton and Spence, York, and T. Kay, near Somerset House, Strand, London.

CONDITIONS.

- I. This Work will be Elegantly Printed on a Superfine Demy Paper, to be made on purpose, and elegant Type, of which this Prospectus is a Specimen.
- II. It will be completed in 12 Volumes, 8vo. same as the Original, in the following manner, viz. Vol. I, price 5s. 3d. in boards, and No. I, price 1s. sewed will be published at same time, Vol. II, and No. VI exactly five weeks after, and the remaining Vols, regularly at the same intervals, while the Nos. will be published weekly, five Nos. making a Vol. and thus the Volumes and Numbers keep pace together, and the whole will be completed in one year.
- III. The Publishers pledge themselves, that as very few copies except what are Subscribed for, will be printed, the price will be invariably advanced to Non-subscribers to 6s. per vol.
- IV. The work will be put to press, whenever a sufficient Subscription is obtained, of which public notice will be given.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AMONG the philosophers and fine writers who have adorned and enlightened France, in the course of the present century, none has distinguished himself more honourably than the late Abbe de Condillac. He was brother to the Abbe Mably, whose works are better known to English readers. He was preceptor to a Prince of the Royal Family of Spain, whose education he conducted with singular ability and success. He is however chiefly eminent as a historian, and a philosopher. As a philosopher, he deals not in that baseless theory which the fashionable writers of France are usually so fond to raise; yet discovers an originality of thought, and an extension of views which have scarcely been equalled by the most celebrated among them. As a historian he has merited high and peculiar praise. Disdaining equally the quaint, epigrammatic manner of Voltaire, and those lofty flights and idle tales which have contributed more than the accuracy of his calculations or the delicacy of his transitions, to raise the Abbe Raynal to popularity; M. de Condillac displays that mixture of plainness and energy, of ease and vigour, of natural dignity and unaffected variety which distinguish the genuine style of history. He knew, to exhibit events in a regular series, to link causes with their consequences, to trace ex-

ternal incidents to the great moral laws upon which they depend, and to connect with the detail of civil and military affairs, the history of laws, manners, arts, and sciences, without any unnecessary display of erudition, any ostentatious parade of philosophy, or any finical affectation of method.

His COURS DE ETUDE, with which we now propose, under the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, to enrich the English language, has been for some time generally read with high approbation. It was composed for the instruction of his royal pupil, the Prince of Parma. It comprehends, in twelve 8vo volumes, a view of Ancient and of Modern history, with the elements of the more important branches of philosophy. Four of these volumes are appropriated to Ancient history; five are filled with Modern: and in the remaining three the author unfolds analytically the first principles of those sciences in which his depth and originality of thought have been so highly admired.

High as are the merits of this System of Study, we should not think of obtruding it on the British public, if such a work did not appear to us a *desideratum* in English literature. But, although the province of history has, for some time been cultivated among us, with the most emulous industry; and although we eagerly transplant from foreign countries every valuable production of this kind; yet we possess no general system of ancient and modern history, that is not either too voluminous, or too
brief,

brief, or too carelessly executed, to be popular or useful. The Universal History, which was so favourably received forty years since, and has almost kept its ground hitherto, is merely a mass of erudition, unanimated by philosophy or eloquence; its different parts are but ill compacted together: the accounts of the most celebrated and of the most obscure nations are alike languid and uninteresting; numerous specimens of almost every deformity that disgraces bad writing abound in every volume; and, so long a series of bulky volumes, who is there that can read over, without interrupting his progress with many a yawning pause? Rollin's Ancient History has been much read, and with no small advantage, as well in Britain, as in France. But, that worthy Jansenist had too much Moral Reflection, and too much Rhetorical Art in him, to be blessed with the smiles of the Muse of history. He could translate and compile from the historians of Antiquity: but he knew not to compose a whole, or to breathe into it those *expirations* of genius which give life and energy. Millot's Elements of history have indeed been much circulated; but by the same arts which have often before recommended works of little or at best, moderate merit to temporary popularity. Ruffel's Modern Europe has deservedly passed through several editions: for it is a well-cooked ollio in which Voltaire, Hume, and Robertson are sliced down, and served up together. Be-

side

side other disadvantages, these works are all mean compilations, and too voluminous.

Upon these considerations, the translator and publishers are induced to solicit the patronage of the Public in a subscription for this work. Care shall be taken to render the translation faithful, and if possible, elegant. To the young student it will be valuable, as an introduction to history and philosophy, which has been studied, imitated, and applauded by the most enlightened scholars, and the finest writers. To the general reader it may be recommended as the most entertaining and instructive system of ancient and modern history. The politician will find in it a body of the general principles of civil policy, happily interwoven with the series of facts best adapted to illustrate and establish them. The philosopher may contemplate here the origin, the progress, and the fluctuations of civil life, with the laws, customs, religion, science, arts, and manners by which it is distinguished.

P R O S P E C T U S.

A VIEW of the PLAN and CONTENTS of this Work, will communicate to the Public a tolerably distinct idea of its nature and importance.

The ANCIENT HISTORY, divided into seventeen books, begins with the Creation of the World, and pursues the progress of society and the fluctuations of civilization and dominion, down to the fall of the Western division of the Roman Empire.

Book

Book I. comprehends, in eighteen chapters, the history of the ancient world, from the creation, to the commencement of the War between the Persians, and the Greeks. It is chiefly the history of human society in its first seats in the East: for population, or at least social life had not yet advanced far in its progress westward. Yet, the view of that long period of barbarism which intervened between the first peopling of Greece, and the dawn of policy and civilization in that celebrated country, forms one considerable and very interesting part of this book.

Book II. continues the Grecian History down to the period when Greece became a province of the Roman Empire. The first parts are occupied by an interesting detail of the contests between Greece and Persia, which ended in effecting a compleat revolution in the political state of both these countries. The events of the Peloponesian war, the rise of the Macedonian power, and the decline of the Greeks, under the successors of Alexander, fill up the rest of this book.

Book III. is the history of philosophy and literature among the nations whose political history has been detailed in the two preceding books, and for those periods through which it has been pursued. The astrology of the Chaldæans, the rise of Geometry among the Egyptians, the *Manicheism* of the Persians, the beautiful morality of the Indian Brachmans, the rude philosophy of the Scythian legislators,
and

and the imposing superstition of the Druids, are here successively explained. From these we are carried to survey the rise of poetry and philosophy in Greece; beginning with the poets, rhapsodists, and sophists who arose in that favourite seat of human genius, even in the ruder ages prior to the Trojan War. The seven wise men who are remembered rather for detached moral maxims, than for any systematic philosophical views; the philosophy of the Ionic, the Italic, and the Eleatic schools; the birth, the life, the doctrines of Socrates, with his innovations and improvements upon the philosophy of those times; the various sects founded by his disciples; the Academics, the Peripatetics, the Pyrrhonists, the Stoics, and the Epicureans,—are the other subjects upon which this third book is employed.

Book IV. explains first the Grecian Games; the emulous and splendid contests of the Gymnasium, the Stadium, and the Theatre, which had so considerable an influence on the manners and the fine Arts in Greece, and are so intimately interwoven among the subjects of Grecian literature. The second part of this book exhibits a view of the Jewish history. The third is employed in unfolding the general nature of laws and political establishments.

In Book V. the historian advances westward from Greece to Italy; begins the Roman history with an enquiry concerning the first population of Italy, and the Tuscan superstition; proceeds to relate the origin of Rome, and the progress of the Roman power,
under

under the regal government; and concludes the book with the expulsion of Tarquin, and with some reflexions on the rise of the grandeur of this state, and on the improbability, that Tarquin and his six predecessors should have reigned so long as for a period of 244 years; the time during which kings are said to have governed Rome.

Book VI. continues this history to the æra at which the Roman arms had accomplished the conquest of all Italy.

In Book VII. the history of the Carthaginians, the great rivals of the Roman power, is introduced, and traced through the progress of their commerce, their accumulating opulence, their various colonial establishments, and their intercourse with other nations, till the commencement of the first contests between the Carthaginian and Roman Republics. The history of Sicily is interwoven with that of Carthage.

Book VIII. relates the exertions of the Roman arms from the beginning of the first Punic war till the final ruin of the Punic State.

In Book IX. the author, whose chief excellency perhaps is the skill with which he intermingles history and philosophy, reviews the gradual rise of the Roman grandeur, and endeavours to state those general causes to which it is to be ascribed. The narrative of the war with Jugurtha, concludes the book.

Book X. details the history of the Civil wars from the commencement of the contests between Marius
and

and Sylla, till the final subjection of the Roman State to the imperial power of Augustus.

Book XI. is the history of Customs, Arts, and Manners among the Romans, during the preceding periods.

Book XII. pursues the history of the Empire from the death of Anthony, to the death of Nero.

Book XIII. From the accession of Galba, to the death of Domitian.

Book XIV. From the accession of Nerva, to the period at which Constantine became sole master of the Empire.

Book XV. relates the propagation of the Christian religion, and its progress during the three first centuries, after the birth of Christ.

Book XVI. pursues the history of the empire under Constantine and his successors, till the death of Jovian; and

Book XVII. concludes the history of the Romans, and seats Odoacer the Goth, on the throne of Italy. In the last chapter of this book, the author again reviews the whole train of the Roman history, and explains the general circumstances which contributed first to the fall of the Republican constitution of, and, afterwards, to the ruin of the Empire.

The MODERN HISTORY begins with the Greek Empire under the Emperor Zent, and concludes with the acceding of Spain, in January 1720, to the Quadruple Alliance, which had some time before, united the interests of England, France, Austria,

tria, and Holland. It is comprehended in twenty books.

Book I. details the Ecclesiastical history of the fourth and fifth centuries, explains the character of the Barbarians who over-ran the Western Empire, and pursues alternately the history of the East and that of the West, till the contemporary reigns of Charlemagne and Nicephorus.

In Book II. the history of the church is resumed, and the character and pretensions of the Clergy liberally and candidly examined. The French, the English, the Spanish, the German, and the Italian histories, with that of the Greek Empire are then successively pursued, all of them, at least to the 11th, and that of Spain to the end of the 15th century.

Book III. The state of France at the accession of Hugh Capet : The notions of the 11th century concerning the rights of Princes : From the accession of Hugh Capet to the death of Philip I. The state of the feudal government in the end of the 11th century : Idea of chivalry : Power of the clergy in the end of the 11th century : Policy of the church in the first eleven hundred years after the birth of Christ.

Book IV. Pope Gregory VII. Continuation of the history of Europe to the death of the Emperor Henry IV. History of England, France, and Germany to the second Crusade : the incidents of the second crusade : History of England, France, Germany, and Italy, till the third crusade : Events of the third Crusade,

Book V. History of Germany and Italy, till the reign of the Emperor Rodolph of Hapsburgh, and of Charles of Anjou, King of Sicily: France and England during the reign of Philip Augustus: France under Lewis VIII. and St Lewis; and England, under Henry III. Reflections on the state of France, England, Germany, and Italy in the end of the 13th century.

Book VI. Germany, England, France and Italy in the reigns of Rodolph of Hapsburgh, Philip the Bold, and Charles of Anjou: The principal states of Europe in the pontificate of Boniface VIII. From the death of Boniface to that of Philip the Handsome: Government of France under Philip the Handsome: History of Europe from the reign of Philip to that of Charles the Handsome: Of France in the reign of Philip of Valois, of John II. and of Charles V. England under Edward III. Germany from the rise of the dispute between Lewis V. and John XXII. to the year 1400.

Book VII. History of the Church and of the principal States of Europe during the great schism: Council of Constance: Naples, the church, and the German Empire from the Council of Constance to the middle of the fifteenth century: Final ruin of the Greek Empire; Reflexions on the state of Europe from the fall of the Western to that of the Eastern Empire.

Book VIII. Literature of the middle Age; State of science among the Arabians; State of Literature
among

among the Greeks between the sixth and fifteenth century; State of Letters in the West, from the sixth century to the age of Charlemagne—from Charlemagne to the end of the eleventh century—in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: The learning of the schools, and their mode of teaching the Arts and Sciences.

Book IX. is employed upon the history of Italy. The factious disturbances occasioned in that country by the opposition between the Popes and the Emperors; the state of the Italian Republics; the rise of Venice and Genoa; the revolutions of Florence; and the state of science in Italy during these ages are the subjects which occupy this book.

Book X. pursues the history of the principal states of Europe, from the reign of Charles VII. of France, to the death of the Emperor Maximilian; traces the history of the Popedom through the fifteenth century, and the Reformation in the sixteenth; exhibits a view of the state of England from the accession of Henry VII. through that part of the reign of Henry VIII. which preceded the reign of his cotemporary Maximilian of Germany: and concludes with general reflexions on the state of Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Book XI. the history of the principal nations in Europe, from the accession of Charles V. to the Empire of Germany, until the assembling of the Council of Trent. State of the Reformed Religion about

about the time of the Council of Trent. History of Europe, from the opening of that Council, till the death of Henry II. of France. State of Europe in the reign of Francis II.

Book XII. History of Europe during the reign of Henry IV. of France.

Book XIII. contains the history of France, from the death of Henry IV. to the commencement of Cardinal Richlieu's administration; and of France and England forward to the capture of Rochelle.

Book XIV. is the history of the war which terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Book XV. explains the political state of Europe at the æra of that Peace, with the history of the negotiations by which it was accomplished.

In Book XVI. the history of Europe is continued from the Peace of Westphalia to the Peace of Ryfwick.

In Book XVII. it is carried down to the close of the eighteenth century.

Book XVIII. relates the progress of war and policy in the North and South of Europe, from the beginning of the present century to the Peace of Utrecht.

Book XIX. carries down the history of Europe to the year 1720.

Book XX. details the history of the revival and progress of literature and philosophy in Europe from the æra when Constantinople was taken by the Turks, and many eminent Grecian scholars compelled to seek refuge in Italy, to the same period

to which the history of war and policy was conducted in the preceding book.

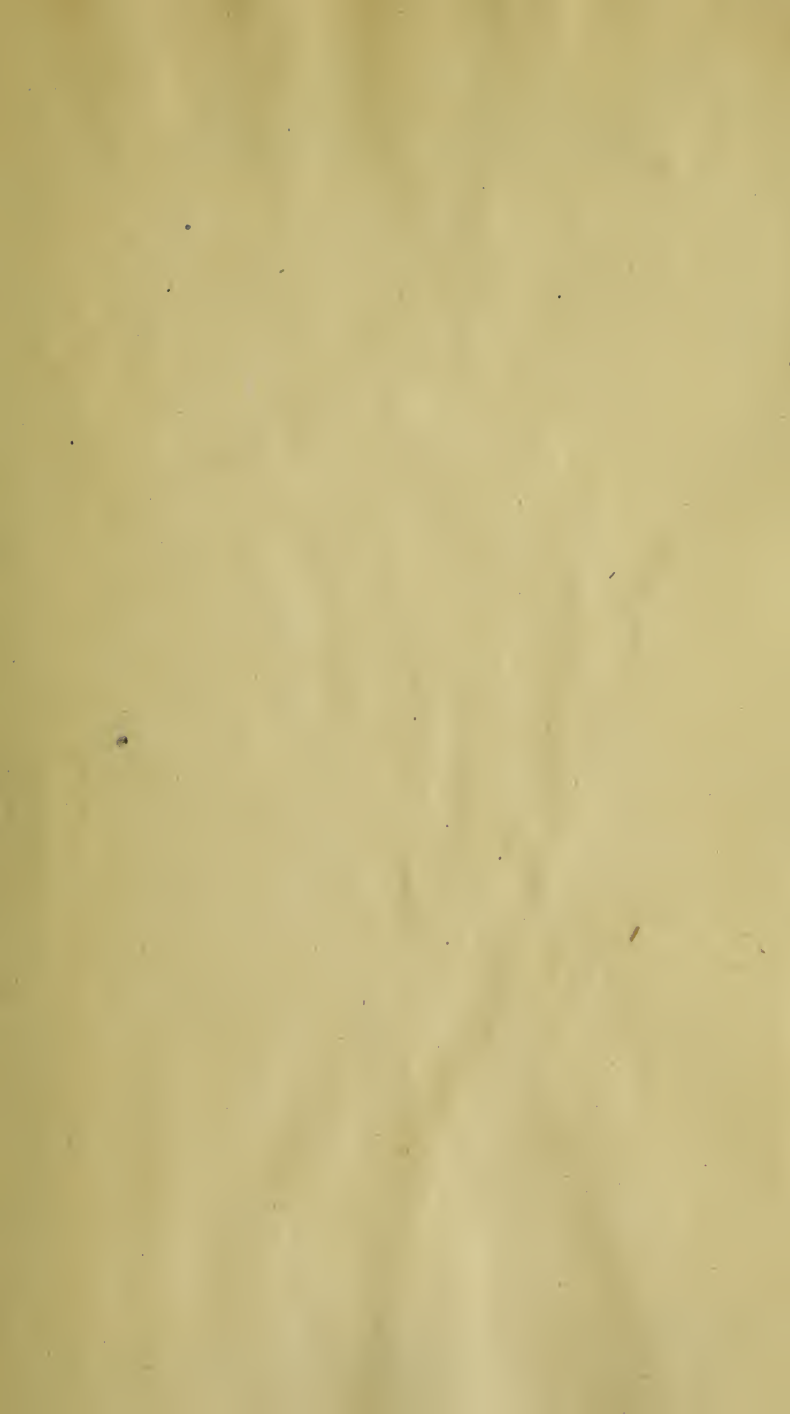
Next follows in three parts, what may be called the Philosophy of History. In the first of these parts, history is considered as a school of moral Wisdom; and the primary laws of civil life ably deduced. The second is intended to explain the constitutions of the different European Governments. The third is employed in stating the defects of those Governments, and in examining to what point of perfection it may be possible for them to be improved.

The remaining part of this Work consists of the Elements of Philosophy. Universal Grammar; the Art of Writing; the Art of Reasoning; And the Art of Thinking are the titles of the general divisions under which they are taught. Under these titles, however are comprehended what might be otherwise called the first principles of Logic, Rhetoric, Criticism, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy.

The Translator believes that he can add some notes through the whole of the Work, which, he flatters himself, will not be found either useless or impertinent.

In the **P**RESS and speedily will be Published,
A
NEW COLLECTION
OF
M O R A L T A L E S,
WRITTEN BY
M. MARMONTELLE;
AND NOW FIRST TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,
BY **ROBERT HERON.**

* * These **T**ALES of Marmontelle have been received abroad with great approbation, and are considered as even superior to the former Tales of that eminent Writer, which have so long been held in the highest estimation, both in the original and the English Language.



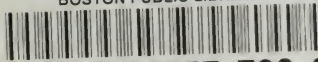
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